THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 439. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO or the present firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co are requested to send the same in for settlement *before the 1st of January*, 1859; and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

1ja Shanghai, 6th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims on the Estate of the undersigned are requested to send in particulars, without delay, to either of the undermentioned who have been appointed Inspectors in liquidation.

D. BURJORJEE.

W. H. VACHER,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
J. F. CARTER,
and C. D. LALCACA.

tf Shanghai, 27th October, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOISSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOISSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,

B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established in Shanghai a branch of my Firm for the transaction of a Mercantile Business, and Mr. RAHIM HUSSAJ is authorized to sign for me by procuration.

EBRAHIM SOOMAR.

tf Shanghai, 10th December, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm, *on 1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.

5mr Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm at Hongkong.

Mr. ROWLAND HAMILTON, and Mr. HUBERT MARSHALL MURRAY GRAY are admitted partners in our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our Firm,

DENT & Co.

tf Hongkong, 18th October, 1858.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,

tf 5, Leadenhall Street, London.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of MEX. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER. *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th June, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
JOHN NAYLOR, ESQ.
CHARLES TURNER, ESQ., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchung-foi, North Gate Street
corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 18 *VERSAILLES.*

THE undersigned have just received ex *Versailles*, a fine assortment of Scotch Tweeds, Highland Cloaks, Lambs Wool Socks, Caps, Twilled Flannel Monkey Jackets, Cloth Gloves, Mixed Tweed and Colored Beaver Coats, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

25de Shanghai, 22d November, 1858.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARSH begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong and the outports, that she has just arrived from Europe with a splendid assortment of Silks and Millinery, comprising all that is most recherché and fashionable in rich Lyons Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, Real and Imitation Valenciennes and Brussells Laces. A rich assortment of Lingerie Mantillas in Velvet, Silk, Lace, and Cloth, carefully selected from one of the most fashionable Houses in Paris. Barege, Gauze, Tulle, and Tarlatane Robes in great variety of all the latest designs. Parasols, Fans, Flowers, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Colored Kid Gloves, from Jouvin. Boots and shoes, from Viault Este. Rich Berlin Patterns partly Worked, Beads and Bugles, Gold and Coloured Braids, &c., &c., &c., and a great variety of goods too numerous to mention in an advertisement, which will be open for inspection on Monday the 15th instant.

MRS. Marsh begs to remind Ladies that all these goods have been carefully selected by herself, from some of the best houses in Paris, Lyons, and London, and from the long experience she has had in China, she flatters herself that an inspection of her Show Rooms will give satisfaction.

1ja Hongkong, 12th November, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. " Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA.	*Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to, ...	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo, ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo, ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo, ...	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT", ...	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'Sae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of *Dr.* MORRISON, ...	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin's Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from 1st *October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from 1st *January*.

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from + a 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th; 1857.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work,
promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

TUNED, and LESSONS given at moderate charges. Address D. D. at Mr. W. H. MOORE'S, *Heong Kong.*

1ja Shanghai, 10th December, 1858.

SAEKER & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquereduare, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ABRAHAM HOWARD,
Ship Broker & General Commission Agent,
SHANGHAE.
Church Street, second door North of North Gate Street.
Shanghae, 10th August, 1858.

G. H. PINDER & CO.,
HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, &c., &c.
Coppersmith's & Blacksmith's work, and Brass casting promptly executed.
NEAR THE FIRST DRY DOCK.
HONGKUE.

H. EVANS,
Bread and Biscuit Baker, Cook and Confectioner.
SHIPS' BREAD KILN-DRIED.

N.B.—Wedding Cakes, Muffins and Crumpets, Luncheon and Wine Biscuits, Pic-Nic Pies.

F. P. WEBB,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
AND COMMISSION AGENT.
SHANGHAE.
1st June, 1858.

J. S. BARON,
Bread and Biscuit Baker,
Confectioner and Pastry Cook.
SHANGHAI.

China Flour Kiln-Dried and put up in Barrels at a moderate rate.

BISCUITS RE-FIRED.

Premises opposite the FRENCH CONSULATE next Door to Messrs. MCKENZIE & Co.

N. B.—Always on hand all kinds of Fancy Lemon, Ginger, and Butter Biscuits, &c.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

FOR SALE,
At the North-China Herald Office,
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSULATE OF U. S. OF AMERICA,
Shanghai, Dec. 21st, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given that HENRY RUSH PEELE, a native of Salem in the State of Massachusetts in the United States of America, died intestate at this port, *October 18th, 1858.* At the time of his decease, the said PEELE was Master of the Bark *Eliza Jane*, a Siamese vessel.

W. L. G. SMITH,
o *U. S. Consul.*

FOOCHOW, *Dec. 9, 1858.*

I, RICHARD N. DUGGAN, having used defamatory and libellous language against THOS. S. ODELL, Esq., and being convinced that I did him a grievous wrong in employing such language, I hereby humbly apologise to him for the offence, and retract all I said and wrote in reference to him.

o

"PERUVIAN SYRUP"
OR
PROTECTOR SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

THE undersigned have for sale the above valuable medicine, and can highly recommend it as a good cure for diseases of the *Blood, Dyspepsia or General Debility.*

FRAZAR & Co.,
Bridge Street two doors from the Yang-king-pang Creek.
tf Shanghai, 25th December, 1858.

NEW CALIFORNIA POTATOES.

A FINE lot of large sized California Potatoes just received by Ship *Grace Darling.* For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Bridge Street two doors from the Yang-king-pang Creek.
o Shanghai, 25th December, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, on or before *January 10th, 1859*, at Foochow.

The brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow. The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River.

The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPPERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai & Foochow.
8ja Shanghai, 20th December, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

BIBLES, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, *the Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England.....Oct.	25	Singapore.....Nov.	30
Bombay.....Nov.	16	Hongkong.....Dec.	12
Calcutta.....Nov.	—	New York.....Oct.	14
Galle.....Nov.	21		

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, 24 Aug. { Received per Post,—
Shanghai, 14 Aug. { *vid* Marseilles....15 Oct.
{ *vid* Southampton 21 Oct.

MAIL of 9th Nov. from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, Dec. 25th—Shanghai, Jany. 3d. Last year it was received Jany. 3d per *Yang-tsze.*

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 23rd Dec., 1858. Ending 23rd Dec., 1857.

18,—*Max.* 54	*Min.* 42	.....	*Max.* 53	*Min.* 45	
19,— „ 49	„ 41	.....	„ 60	„ 45	
20,— „ 51	„ 45	.....	„ 55	„ 46	
21,— „ 57	„ 42	.....	„ 57	„ 49	
22,— „ 54	„ 43	.....	„ 55	„ 42	
23,— „ 49	„ 39	.....	„ 48	„ 40	

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE,.....No quotation.

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	*New Patna* Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
Dec. 18,....	465 —	....520 a 525....	505 —
„ 20,....	460 —	....522 a 528....	505 —
„ 21,....	460 —	....522 a 528....	505 —
„ 22,....	458 a 460	....522 a 528....	505 —
„ 23,....	460 —	....522 a 528....	505 —
„ 24,....	460 —	....522 a 528....	505 —

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Dr. Benj. Hobson, Mrs. Hobson and family. Per *Formosa*, The Lord Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Smith and child, H. E. Governor Guimaraens, Chas. P. Prickett, Esq., R.N., Messrs. S. F. Slater, and C. M. Donaldson.

THE next mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave here on the 7th and Hongkong on the 15th of next month. It should arrive in England on the 7th of February and answers be received on or about May 1st. A saving of two days in the time allowed for the homeward passage would enable us to have acknowledgements by the 25th of February mail, due here on 17th April.

SATURDAY being Christmas day this Number of the *North-China Herald* will be printed on Friday Evening. At the hour of going to press (8 o'clock) no tidings of the Yang-tsze expedition have reached us.

ON Saturday last, 19th inst., the Bishop of Victoria delivered a parting address to the congregation in Trinity Church on his approaching departure from Shanghae for the South of China. During the course of his sermon on the subject of our Lord's second Advent he mentioned various interesting features of the present age which seemed to give a peculiar character to the times in which we live, and to suggest to the careful observer the thought that possibly the Church militant may be entering on the last phase of her earthly history, and that we are hastening onward to that class of important events which may precede and usher in the final consummation.

The wonderful discoveries in science—the vastly increased intercourse between nations—the annihilation of distance by steam—the opening of a submarine pathway for the thoughts of man, and the junction of vast and distant continents by the Electric Telegraph—the political convulsions of the last half century of revolution and change—the overthrow of ancient dynasties—the remarkable extension of the British Colonial empire—the wide diffusion of the Anglo-Saxon race and tongue—the enlarged openings for the gospel into heathen lands—the wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit at the present time upon the Churches of Trans-Atlantic Christendom—and all this, contemporaneously with the antagonistic advances of superstition and infidelity in the Papal countries of Continental Europe, and the increasing breadth of the line of demarkation which in every land separates the religious from the irreligious portion of mankind,—were severally alluded to in review by the Right Reverend preacher as pointing out that we may be on the eve of great events, and that there is a gathering of the opposing forces of good and evil for a great and (it may be) the final conflict.

After alluding to the changes caused by death in the foreign community of Shanghae during the present year, and grounding thereupon a few words of exhortation to the reverend clergy present as to their solemn obligations to be "instant in season" son and out of season" in making full proof of their ministry, the Bishop dwelt on the responsibilities of the whole foreign community in reference to the wider opening of China and Japan, in the following words:—

"I cannot avoid referring on this occasion to the important events occurring around us as affecting the enlarged openings for commerce and for Christian Missions in the interior of this pagan empire to the various nations of Western Christendom. May God grant that these occurrences may be over-ruled by the Almighty to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom and the benefit of the Native races brought into nearer contact with the influences of Christian civilization! Let me remind you, my brethren, that you have individually a part to fulfil in this crisis and emergency of our extended intercourse with China, Japan, and surrounding regions. Every Christian merchant possesses an influence for evil or for good; and in proportion only as the fear of God influences you, will a blessing result from your dealings with the Native population.

"Especially would I remind every member of this mercantile community that a grave responsibility rests upon him in the prospective opening of Japan to the commerce of western lands. The port of Shanghae from its vicinity to Japan is likely to exercise the largest influence on the future of that country. God grant, my brethren, that there may be no dark page of history recording hereafter the moral evils of our extended intercourse Japan; that that pagan empire may be exempted from some of the sad results which are observable in China; and that every individual trader, mariner and settler, who visits Japan in the pursuit of gain, may remember that for every act, every dealing, every article of import, and every commercial transaction among that people, an Omniscient God will hereafter call him to judgment.

"There is something appalling in the very thought of how much depends on the extent to which in their first intercourse with Japan the subjects and citizens of Britain and the United States are determined by God's grace to reflect the spirit of their holy religion in the private and public example of their daily lives. So will commerce sanctified by the influences of the Gospel—like Charity the great chief grace of Christianity itself—be doubly blest, alike enriching the recipient and blessing the dispenser of its bounties; conferring vast material and moral advantages upon the semi-barbarous regions now at length brought into contact with a higher civilization; and reacting upon the foreign Christian trader, in the possession of wealth honestly and lawfully gained—in the absence of every single pang of remorse in the review of a prosperous worldly career—and in the humble cheerful confidence of having let his light shine before mankind in the holy and consistent devotion of every talent to Him, who has declared the true secret of wealth for both worlds in those words of Holy Writ: "The blessing of the Lord, 'it maketh rich.'"

H. I. M. S. *Audacieuse* arrived outside Woosung on the evening of the 20th from Hongkong, from whence she had been dispatched to render assistance to the *La Place;* finding that she was already saved by H. M. S. *Nimrod*, and towed into port by *Inflexible*, the *Audacieuse* returned to Hongkong on the 21st.

WE wish to direct the attention of our readers to a letter, headed "Sailor's Homes," in another column. No words of ours could do more to bespeak an interest in the object so benevolently and feelingly advocated by our correspondent.

Sailor's Homes, under the Supervision of Ship Owners, Merchants and others, are becoming very general in the large ports of England and America and the MODEL FOREIGN SETTLEMENT OF SHANGHAI should not be behind in doing a good turn to our "Hearts of Oak" to whom we are so much indebted for the possession of it, and to our Merchant Seamen "tars" without whom, as the CASUAL VISITOR observes, the commerce of our countries could not be carried on. Our columns are at the disposal of those who will favor us with suggestions, and our mite is ready to be applied towards the accomplishment of so desirable an end.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE ON THE PRATAS.—We learn from the *Hongkong Shipping List* of 6th Dec. that a party of the Royal Engineers under Capt. Fisher, have bored 20 feet below high water mark on the Prata Shoal, and could find nothing but coral sand, and no foundation for the proposed Light-house. The centre of the island and the S. W. end was also bored, but no rock could be found. H. M. S. *Fury*, it is expected, will be employed running between Hongkong and these reefs until the beacon is erected. Commander Commerell succeeds Capt. Leckie, promoted, in the Command of the *Fury*.

REPORT of the ship *Star of the North*, from Deal August 19th, arrived at Woosung December 22nd, 1858.

On the 10th October, in Lat. 42° 50′ S., Long. 20° 24′ E. spoke the ship *Champion of the Seas* from Liverpool to Melbourne, 63 days out.

On the 8th November in Sunda Strait, the ship *John Bunyan* from Manilla to Sydney, 50 days out.

Barque *Oceania* from Bankok to Ningpo off Manilla.

Nov. 13th, in Lat. 1° 36′ S., Long. 107° 10′ E. at 5 A.M. saw a large American clipper-built ship under foro and aft sails only, steering to the southward, when first observed appeared to have her courses hauled—but on drawing nearer found all square sails furled—wind at the time, W.N.W. 3. On getting abreast of her she suddenly displayed three lights, one in her rigging, and two on deck, from her being under that sail only and the way in which she was steered—suspected something wrong, rounded to, and sent a boat to her, at the same time backing and standing towards her, after about an hour the boat returned, having been unable to catch her, the officer in charge reporting that the stranger had suddenly and rapidly made sail, she was a ship about 1200 tons with a white figure, and a good deal of gilt on the quarters, about two hours before falling in with her, passed six Malay prows steering to the S.S.E.

W. P. BUCKHAM.
Ship *Star of the North.*

We are sorry to learn that nothing has been heard of the *Alert*, since her departure from this for Shanghae, on the 26th September, and it is much to be feared she has been lost.—*Hongkong Shipping List*, Dec. 6.

The American ship *Flying Fish*, and the British barque *Migrator* having been on shore and suffered damage have been condemned; their cargoes go forward by other vessels.—*Foochow Courier*, Dec. 7.

WE cheerfully give place to the following short note, touching the "Blind poor Chinese" in Shanghai; any further communication on that subject, or in regard to "the Local Institution," shall with equal readiness have place in our columns.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

(Communicated.)

In a foreign land, temporarily though it may be, there are doubtless claims on us, in behalf of what may be properly called *Local Institutions*, designed either for the native or for the mere resident, or both. The Divine Declaration, "Ye have the poor with you always," we see amply fulfilled here, when throngs of beggars are crowding the streets of this city and constantly making their way into our foreign settlement. But what amount of alms is bestowed, on these wretched creatures, no individual has the means of ascertaining; it may be much or it may be little.

One of the missionaries, the Rev. Edward W. Syle, a year or two past, has made special efforts in behalf of the Blind-poor Chinese. Such efforts are worthy of all commendation, and some communication from that gentleman, if made public, would no doubt secure more and continued aid for this class of the poor natives. This is a sort of charity in which all classes may join; and as the inclement season has arrived, attention may well be drawn to this matter. Accordingly this note is communicated.

SAILOR'S HOMES.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR.—I have long been desirous of calling the attention of the public of Shanghai to a matter which strikes me, a "Casual Visitor," as very gravely affecting the interests and reputation of this rising settlement; viz: "The almost total "want of any kind of respectable accommoda-"tion for the recreation and refreshment, when "on shore, of the numerous sea-faring popula-"tion who frequent this port." No time perhaps is likely to offer more opportune for discussing this question than the present period. Christmas with its appropriate festivities and charities is close at hand. The theory of our religion teaches us, that good will towards our neighbours, always an important item of Christian duty, is especially incumbent on us, at the annual recurrence of this great Christian Festival, and ought to fructify in some real tangible results of charity and good works. Moreover the approaching New Year is the commencement, we all hope, of a new Epoch in our relations with this great Empire. Trade and Commerce, the material Agents by which, while largely benefiting ourselves and increasing our wealth, the vast realms of China are destined to be opened up and a more enlightened civilization and a purer faith gradually introduced, cannot be carried on without the aid of Sailors. In all probability, the commerce of this port will undergo a large increase in approaching years; the condition of its "Casual Visitors," the Sailors who navigate the Ships which contribute so largely to its wealth and prosperity becomes therefore a matter of serious and increasing importance.

A stranger arriving at Shanghai cannot fail to be struck by the appearance of affluence and comfort which the first sight of the place affords. Handsome edifices almost palatial in their proportions, well arranged streets, commodious offices and godowns, the Race course in the rear of the settlement for recreation and exercise; a forest of Shipping in the river, the busy hum of commerce in the streets, all taken together are calculated to make a great impression on the mind of a Visitor. Like Æneas,

> Miratur molem.....magalia quondam
> Miratur portas, strepitumque, et strata viarum
> Instant ardentes populi.

By and bye, if the stranger has the good fortune to enjoy the hospitalities of its Merchant Princes, he probably soon arrives at the conclusion that really China, barring its much abused climate, is not such a bad place to live in after all and that at any rate at Shanghai the "*Physiologie du Gôut*" has been studied to some advantage.

After a time the stranger pursuing his observation on the affairs of the settlement discovers to his astonishment as a set off to the luxury of the wealthier classes, the astounding fact, that although the sea-faring population in the port must amount to several hundreds there is no place of recreation or refreshment for them whatever on shore within the limits of the foreign settlements!!!

The luxury and wealth to which the toil of the Sailor has so largely contributed, produce no advantage to him. His presence is not required on shore; "cooped in his winged sea-girt Cita-"del" during his voyage, he may remain cooped up also on his arrival in Port. For him Shanghai has no hospitality, no respectable tavern or boarding house opens its portals to give him a meal or lodging, or the cup of good cheer. The Prudence, shall we say the Puritanism, of Shanghai has set its face against these things lest perchance the quiet of the settlement should be occasionally disturbed by the revel of idle or disorderly sailors.

The respectable Séaman (many of them are very respectable indeed already, and many more would be so, if they received sympathy and encouragement,) after walking till he is weary through the settlement and drinking a cup of cold water from the river, may return on board his ship hungry and tired, to meditate on the unkindness of his betters who treat him as an outcast and a Pariah.

True, he may if he pleases, go to one of the Chinese grog shops and get accommodation of a certain kind or he may, if he prefers it, cross to the other side of the River and enter the solitary House which calls itself "The Sailor's Home" where he may enjoy the advantage of paying dearly for miserable accommodation.

These things should not be. It cannot be expected that the Sailors are always to be confined to their ships; after a long voyage here they often remain some months in port and then have a long voyage home again. They have a right to ask for some relaxation after their toil.

During the past season there were at one time more than 140 Merchant vessels in port beside Men-of-war. The aggregate number of their crews probably amounting to over two thousand. For the occasional accommodation and recreation of all these men, there is only one Boarding House inconveniently situated on the other side of the river, and villainous low Chinese grog Shops in the rear of this settlement where "poor Jack" is poisoned and plundered when he is foolish enough to go there.

I am quite aware that there have been at former periods one or more licensed Boarding Houses, both within the settlement and on the American side, and that ill kept and disorderly they became a nuisance and had to be closed again. Fully admitting the evil of having the settlement overrun with drunken and dissolute sailors, the remedy in my opinion should have been by *controlling*, and not by *suppressing*, licensed Houses. It is vain to expect that the habits of young sailors are ever to be reformed and their moral condition improved, if they are to be treated as outcasts. That is poor selfish policy, it may it is true prevent the evils of riot and drunkenness from annoying us, but it does nothing to reform it.

The remedy seems to me to lie, either in the establishment of one or more well regulated licensed Boarding Houses under proper Police control, or better still, in the establishment of a good "Sailors Home" supervised by a committee of gentlemen and established under Consular and Municipal sanction.

If the community could be induced to take the matter up and enter into the project, subordinate details could easily be arranged hereafter. The selection of a suitable site would not be difficult.

The expense of erection need not be great, and the cost of annual maintenance could be covered by a small annual subscription; it being clearly understood that as far as regarded, "lodging and board" for its inmates, the institution should be entirely self supporting.

I have already, Mr. Editor, trespassed too long on your valuable columns I shall now therefore conclude by observing, that if my communication should elicit any sympathetic response, for which your columns will be an appropriate field, I may perhaps at some future time, return to the consideration of the question and enter into a discussion of details.—I am, yours faithfully,

"A CASUAL VISITOR."

Shanghai, December 23, 1858.

THE SHANGHAI TELEGRAPH.

MR. EDITOR: The following paragraphs appear in a late number of the *Friend of India*, Oct. 14th. If the Editor's reasoning be correct, with regard to "the Singapore Telegraph," similar reasoning, for aught I can see, must hold good in reference to an extension of submarine cable, not only to Hongkong, but also to Northern China. Once introduced into these seas, and made "self-supporting," these "lightning wires" will work magic, stretching over to Japan, on to Peking, and wherever else early intelligence can be made to pay its way. The electric wire is a small thing indeed, but has power not to be despised.

IOTA.

THE SINGAPORE TELEGRAPH.—Some time since, before the success and failure of the Atlantic Telegraph, the Government of India were requested to consider the propriety of laying a submarine cable from Rangoon to Singapore. That cable will be essential as the next link in the great chain which is to connect Great Britain with Australia. It must, moreover, be prepared at once, in order to anticipate the completion of the Red Sea Telegraph. If left undone until that has been successfully opened two years must intervene before we secure instantaneous communication with either Melbourne or Hongkong. In England, as our last letters inform us, its completion is looked upon as a matter of course, as something about which no one has dreamed even of discussion. The expense, calculated there at some £150,000 as a maximum, is considered a trifle scarcely worthy of attention in the presence of expenses and object so magnificent.

In India, however, the matter is not regarded as admitting of such rapid settlement. It is suggested, that such a line, useful or even necessary as it may be, is not within the province of the Indian Government. The plan is an imperial, not an Indian one. We might, we hear it said, be as well asked to lay down the line to Australia as to Singapore. As an imperial question, the Australian line may be the most important ever constructed. The Indian Government must nevertheless consider India, and even on the somewhat extreme supposition that Singapore is a part of India cannot carry its views beyond the interests of the Straits. Is a swift communication with the Straits required? If it is not, on what pretence can Government expend Indian money in the construction of a work which, of whatever benefit to Great Britain, is of none to Indians?

We are willing to allow that there is more force in these arguments than men impatient for progress at any price may be willing to concede. The duty of resisting the expenditure of local revenue on Imperial accounts, is one which as time goes on will press severely on the Indian administration. The temptation to the British Minister to obtain credit for great enterprises carried out with money not extracted from John Bull, must always be immense, and has been once or twice somewhat mischievously obeyed. There are one or two little matters about our steam contracts never very thoroughly explained. The desire to make India pay for China wars, for the suppression of Chinese piracy, and even for work done in the Archipelago, has been once or twice unpleasantly conspicuous. If therefore it can be proved that India will be taxed to lay down a telegraph of no real advantage to India, the Government will, in the teeth of the odium certain to follow, be right in its refusal.

But is this the case? We contend that neither of the propositions are correct, that the line will not be useless to India, and that whether or no India will not be taxed to provide it. We may not want swift communication with Singapore, though it is the receiving house of a large section of our trade, but we do want it with China. We want it if only for the opium trade of this country last year exported that drug to the value of eight millions sterling. The selling price varies frequently as much as ten per cent, involving property to the extent of some £800,000 a year, and revenue to fully half that amount. To check those fluctuations, to equalize the information of merchants, and to render the revenue fixed is surely worth the £7,500 a year it is proposed to risk. A sum at least equal in amount is employed in time bargains, a species of commerce simply injurious to the State, and to the best interests of trade. The money would be well spent if only in rendering these time bargains impossible. Even the line to Singapore would have this effect in no slight degree, but it is perfectly well known that if built by Government to Singapore the Red Sea Company will complete it to China. We say nothing of the trade in Cotton, and Sycee, of the vast commerce which, should we ever enjoy a gold currency, must spring up between this country and Australia. We maintain that even as matters stand, allowing nothing for an inevitable future, the security of our revenue, and the interests of our trade justify the construction of the line.

For the same reason we deny that the line can by any possibility be a tax on the resources of the country. The opium messages alone would pay any percentage wished for upon the capital. We could name three firms at this moment who would gladly pay the whole interest on the expenditure, for a monopoly of the line, and would make lakhs by the bargain. Every dealer of the slightest standing must for his own interest receive and send at least one message per week on opium alone, and this at Bombay as well as at Calcutta. We say nothing of the messages from every ship and from China, nothing of the infinite variety of information required by merchants engaged in other branches of the Eastern trade. We affirm that the profit on opium messages alone will repay the whole expenditure on the line.

INFORMATION having been given on the 6th inst. to Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour by Mr. Caldwell that some Hongkong Passage boats were blockaded near Macao by a fleet of twelve Piratical Junks, His Excellency immediately dispatched H. M. S. *Fury* with Gun-boats *Firm* and *Opossum* to endeavour to destroy them. How promptly and effectually it was accomplished will be seen by the following graphic description of the affair by Capt. Leckie.

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HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SLOOP *Fury*,
HONGKONG, *9th December*, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in compliance with your orders, I embarked Mr. Caldwell, the Chinese Register General, and four Chinese concerned in the Hongkong Passage Boats detained at Macao by Pirates.

With Her Majesty Gun-boats *Firm* and *Bustard* in tow, I proceeded to Macao, and anchored the night of the 6th December there. The next morning I inspected the Boys where the Pirates were supposed to be, in "Pirate's Creek." On the East hand going up the "Broadway," I found the Portuguese Government armed Lorcha *Amoy*, with a small hired Steamer, the *Squirrel*, also armed—they were sent out after the same Pirate Fleet, and to clear the channel for the Passage Boats. They had chased the Pirates, and recovered Three of Five Junks that had been captured by these Pirates, and had driven them from the channel leading to Hongkong. The Portuguese Captain very kindly lent me a Pilot for the shallow Waters, and Islands of the West of the Broadway, which are not down on our Charts. I then proceeded and inspected Coulan Bay, in the island of Tylou; from there I went to "Longpok-kow," where I burned one large Pirate Junk, which was recognized as one of the Pirate Fleet by the Chinese on board, your petitioners, and released five captured people whose vessel had been taken by them; three other Junks escaped, being too far distant to chase, and the Water too shallow for the Gun-boats. I then proceeded with the armed Boats only, round an island, and captured and destroyed another Pirate Junk, and released a man and his wife who had been taken by the Pirates some days previously. I then saw some eight or ten large Junks at anchor in a shallow bay, called *Tau-tsau* Bay, at the back of the Island where I had left the Gun-boats; but it being then dark I returned to the Gun-boats for the night, without any way drawing that I had seen them, or intended to molest them. These were recognised also by the Chinese as the fleet we were in search of.

At Daylight on the 8th December, it being low water and the Gun-boats aground, I went with the armed Boats of *Fury*, *Firm*, and *Bustard*, round the opposite end of the Island, thinking they would be prepared to receive me, where they saw me last evening. We came in sight of them at about 8 A.M., but from the extreme shallowness of the water, even my gig grounded within a thousand yards of them. They did not, however, open on us, their Guns being all pointed for the opposite side of the Bay, whence they expected us. I retired sufficiently in the Boats to place a high point, forming the Valley, between us and their fire, and waited for high water. At 10 A.M., the Gun-boats neared us, but could not approach sufficiently to act.

Ten large Junks fully armed, crowded with men, were moored with their broadsides to the entrance of the Bay, but were aground on the mud. Having only my two Paddle-box Boats with Guns, I determined to land all my Forces, and take them in rear, whilst the Paddle-box Boats shelled them.

At 11.30 A.M., having sent for all the available men from the Gun-boats, I landed and formed my men at the back of the high point of the land which formed the Bay, perfectly unmolested. I then advanced over the Hill, and the Junks lay beneath us, distant about a thousand yards. They were perfectly prepared for us, having several Guns pointed to sweep a narrow line of embankment, the only way of approach we had. We descended the hill in open skirmishing order, and were received with a discharge of grape by the enemy. Paddle-box Boats opened fire with shell at the same moment with perfect aim, doing good execution. We advanced with a cheer at the "double," but the Pirates seeing that in a few moments they must be cut off from landing, if they stood to their Guns longer, deserted their Junks and ran. We drove them over the hills beyond the Bay, the country within view being clear of the Enemy. I burned all the Junks, ten in number. They were well found in every way, and carried not only the usual Red Pirate Flag but also a false White Mandarin Flag, with large characters in red. One of the Junks was a captured vessel, but fully armed and manned, and being aground on the mud only to be moved at the highest tides, I burned her also. Having seen the whole perfectly destroyed, I called in my outposts, and retired to the Boats unmolested, and embarked at about 3.30 P.M.

Thus the whole of the Pirate Fleet that blockaded the Passage-boats in Macao, are destroyed, viz.—Twelve Vessels, and I am happy to report, that this service has been performed without a casualty on our side, although it was wonderful no one was hit by the discharge of grape we were received with.

Mr. Caldwell accompanied me throughout all these proceedings, and I am much indebted to him for his advice; his knowledge of the Chinese Language being of the greatest assistance.

I beg leave to bring to your Excellency's notice, the efficient aid I have received from the Officers in command of the Gun-boats Lieutenants Henry Leet and Frederick Hallowes, also from Lieutenant Hector Rason, who was doing duty on board the *Firm*; these Officers with their men, formed a portion of the landed force. Lieutenant Alfred F. Maresceaux commanded the *Fury*'s men, and Lieutenant Henry Perceval the Paddle-box Boats, the firing from which was admirable, and I am happy to attest to the steady discipline and cool gallantry of every Officer and man engaged.

In the Gun-boats I reached H. M. S. *Fury* at 7.30 last evening, and have the honour to report my arrival here this day, having completed the duties ordered by your Excellency.

I have six Chinese men and one woman, released from the Pirates on board, and will arrange about their sending.

At the lowest estimation, these Junks contained about Five Hundred and Fifty men, and carried from Eight to Twelve Guns each,—in all One Hundred and Twenty-eight Guns, many of them of heavy calibre. Several of the Pirates were killed, but their number is not known.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES LECKIE,
Captain.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral
SIR M. SEYMOUR, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

SHANGHAI.
SIGHTS IN THE CITY.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing, as I do, the fact that to many visitors, and even to some residents, Shanghai is a sealed city as regards those objects which go to illustrate the national life and habits; it has occurred to me that an outline of such a "cruize on shore" as might be accomplished in a day's walk, may not be without its use to those who are willing to disregard dirty streets and bad odors for the sake of learning something of what the Chinese really are—at least in this part of the kingdom.

Starting from the Bund, and walking southward, a visitor will first pass the—

天妃宮 *Teen Fe Kioong,*

a Temple destroyed by fire during the recent siege of the city, but now rebuilt. It is the place where votive-offerings are made by sea-faring men, especially the Foklenese, who frequent this Port.

On the same line of street, a little farther south, is the—

大關 *Too Kwan,*

the Great Custom-house for native trade, the income of which equals (or, until recently, did equal) that received at the 新關 *Sing Kwan,* the one situated on the Bund, and restricted to the foreign trade.

A continuous walk southward takes one through the suburb where the heavy wholesale trade—such as that in sugar, drugs, dye-woods, tobacco and produce generally—is carried on. The tobacco manufacturing establishments—

烟作 *Yeen tsok,*

and the Apothecaries' shops—

藥店 *Yak teen,*

are worth looking into by those who are curious about such processes: several of them are passed before one reaches the Guild-hall (or rather, *Guild-temple*) of the Fokien traders, called the—

泉漳會館 *Zeen Tsung Way-Kwug.*

This passed, we are in the neighbourhood of the Great East Gate 大東門 *Too Tsung Mung*); between which and the river are to be found the dealers in the brass, pease, mi-let, mustard seed, &c., which forms so large an item in the imports from *Shangtung*.

The next point of interest is the—

救生公局 *Kew Sung Koong-jiok.*

an Institution corresponding to our "Humane Society" for rescuing persons from drowning, &c.

If our visitor has a coolie in attendance, (which is to be recommended,) he had better call it now, and tell his cooleys to convey him straightway to the—

董家渡 *Toong-ka Doo.*

where he will find the R. C. Cathedral, a building which speaks for itself. Close by may be found several tea-manipulating establishments where the processes of picking, sorting, firing, &c., may be seen: they go under the name of—

茶葉棧 *Zo ye dzan.*

Thence he may saunter through the building called the—

南會館 *Nay Way-kway*

(which is a Guild-hall of Shanghai Junk-owners); and also through the native Docks and Lumber-yards, where he can study Chinese Navitecture to his satisfaction.

A little distance farther on will be found two extensive collections of shed-buildings, well worth a visit, called—

油車 *Yeur tse,*

where oil is expressed from the *Shangtung* bean, by the aid of buffalo-power and of machinery which generally excites the interest and surprise of foreign visitors. The bean here used is the staple export from *Near Chaug* and sustains the large coasting trade expressly reserved for native Junks by the recent Tariff Regulations.

The sedan may now be called again, and the order given to proceed to the—

南較場茶亭 *Nay Kaw Zang Zo Ting.*

where will be found a Native Free-school of forty-eight boys, who are instructed in literature and good manners by two Teachers, and are supplied in winter time with nailed-shoes and umbrellas.

Near comes a drug warehouse, or rather manufactory, (where ulcer-plasters are made which are of some celebrity in the e parts), the—

姜家藥店 *Kiong ka Yak teen.*

And then there is a line of street, the—

筏作街 *Mih tsok ka,*

where the bamboo is worked up into a great variety of forms.

The suburbs in this direction offering nothing more of especial interest, it will be best to enter the City by the Great East Gate; immediately inside of which may be found the Ancestral Hall of the Tsung family, with pleasure-grounds attached, in which the spirits of the deceased ancestors are supposed to roam about. This is the—

王家嗣堂 *Wong ka Sz Dong.*

and can generally be inspected by making a civil request for admission to the door-keeper.

On the short, handsome line of street to which the East Gate introduces us, are several silversmith's establishments, the workshops attached to which, called—

銀樓 *Niung Lur,*

are worth inspecting, not far off is a pawn-brokers of some size—

東街上典當 *Toong ka long Teen tong.*

A slight detour to the southward will take one past the *Taou tai*'s residence—

道台衙門 *Tau-tay Nga-mung.*

The public granaries—

倉前 *Ts'ong seen,*

and a kind of Hotel-temple, called the—

本仙宮 *Sz Seen kioong,*

(smaller Inns are scattered all over the city and called 客寓 *Kak nü*).

If an introduction can be obtained, here visit the—

郁家 *Yök ka,*

said to be the best specimen in the city of a Chinese gentlemen's private house.

Now we are near the Hall of Universal Beneficence—

同仁堂 *Doong Zung Dong;*

The Foundling Hospital—

育嬰堂 *Yok Yung Dong;*

and the Monumental-Gateway of *Paul Siu*, a Christian Mandarin of the *Ming* Dynasty—

閣老坊 *Kau Lau Fong.*

A choice must now be made between two routes: by one of them we shall pass the Examination Hall—

也是園 *Yey Sz Yuen;*

the Rendezvous of the Silk and Tea men, the—

絲茶公所 *Sz Zo Koong-soo*

(where, at the present moment, the Imperial Commissioners are being entertained), and the new Confucian Temple, the—

學宮 *Hok koong,*

and then out at the West Gate and round to the Ningpo Mausoleum,—

寧波會館 *Niung-po Way kwan,*

where the coffined dead are kept uninterred in immense numbers—a strange sight!

The other route leads back towards the centre of the city, past the *Che Hëën* office

知縣衙門 *Tsz Yuen Nga Mung,*

and the City Pleasure-gardens,—

城隍廟 *Zung Wong Miau,*

behind which may be found a specimen of the ordinary bath-houses—

如景園混堂 *Zoo kiung Yuen wun dong.*

If our visitor has an especial taste for seeing handicrafts, he should inquire for The Calender-ing workshops—

踏布場 *Tak Poo Zang;*

The silk loom weavers—

織羅底店 *Tauk Lao-te teen;*

The open-wood-work carvers—

鋸花作 *Ka hwo tsok;*

The Candle-manufacturers,—

蠟燭棧 *Lat-tsok Dzan.*

The Dye-houses—

計家衙染坊 *Ke ka loong Neen fo-g,*

The Fire-work-makers—

九畝地火爵坊 *Keur-'u-de Hoo-yak wong*

The Curriers—

補皮作 *Siau be tsok,*

The Cotton-ginning work-rooms—

劫花衣場 *Kuh hwo-yih Zang,*

&c., &c.

If Schools and Churches interest him; in addition to the Free-school near the Parade-ground before mentioned, a considerable number of smaller day schools—

學堂 *Huk Dong,*

under the care of native teachers or Christian Missionaries, will be found several places throughout the City.

The several Church buildings are—

Of the London Missionary Society,

五老峰後禮拜堂 *Oo law foong hur Le-pa Dang.*

三牌樓福音會堂 *San-ba-lur Fok-yung Way-Dong.*

Of the English Church Missionary Society—

石皮衙耶穌堂 *Zak-be-loong Ya-soo Dong,*

(close by which is a House of Industry for the Blind—瞎子繩場 *Hak tz' Zung Zang.*)

Of the American Episcopal Mission—

虹橋基督堂 *Hoong Jiau Ke-tok Dong.*

Of the American Baptist Mission—

天主堂頭聖會堂 *Teen Tsoo Dong dur, Sung Way Dong.*

The view from the tower of this last-named building will repay the trouble of ascending it: indeed the birds-eye view thus obtained of both city and suburbs ought to be made a chief point of by the visitor.

Of heathen temples, the best specimens are

丹鳳樓 *Tan Voong Lur,*

on the city wall at the Eastern side; the

大雄 *Too kiung,*

in a similar position on the West; and the

廣福寺 *Kwang Fök Sz,*

in the city, not very far from the North Gate.

Let me ask you and your readers to accept the above as a sort of farewell contribution towards a thorough knowledge of "Shanghai within the walls" from your *quondam*

CITY CORRESPONDENT.

P.S. I find that I have laid off a good deal more than can be accomplished in one day; it would be useless for any one to attempt it in that time. A selection however can easily be made, according to the visitors taste or object.

The spelling of Chinese words which I have attempted is such as may enable an English-speaking stranger to reproduce the local names of the places indicated.

C. C.

THE CHINESE ABROAD.

IN a recent number of that valuable paper, "*The Friend of India*," referred to by "Iota," in another column, are some interesting details of a body of Chinamen in Calcutta. It has been generally known that a few of the celestials were resident in India; but we were not aware, till now, that five hundred families of the "long-tailed race" were actually domiciled in the city of Palaces. Ex-governor *Eep*, or Yeh in the classic dialect, if allowed to go among those sojourners, while he is in exile, might read them some useful lessons. The account, we here subjoin, speaks well for the force of character of the Chinese abroad, and we should be glad to have more particulars regarding those in Calcutta.

THE CHINESE OF CALCUTTA.—From a time which in India is immemorial, that is for about seventy years, a small Chinese colony has been settled in Calcutta. Known to Europeans only as the best and most honest of the cheap boot makers, they are in reality a colony, a republic living under the protection of our laws, but implicitly obeying their own. Their number, which varies every year, generally averages about five hundred families, divided into two great clans, the shoemakers and carpenters. The former, we are told, form a guild called the Lodge of Heavenly virtue, and are chiefly if not exclusively from a distant district in the Province of Canton. The latter, men of a much higher class, belong to the Society of the Trinity in Unity one of the great rebel triads of Canton. These fraternities after contending for years have come to an agreement, and are now united against all outsiders, against all interference, and sometimes, it is said against the Police. The Trades Committee or Secret Association exercise somewhat more than the authority of the old English corporations. Like them they fix the rates of labour, and the prices to be obtained for goods. Like them they keep up a watch on all with whom they deal, and prevent any demand for credit being made on China which Lin has already declined. Like them they enforce their sentences by a trade excommunication, and sometimes by a free use of the bamboo. But unlike them they are believed to punish crimes among themselves, or grave offences against their own social order by means the law does not allow to individuals. These Associations, universal among the Chinese in California and Australia as well as Calcutta, were at first formed on them by the opposition of the natives. That curious antipathy to all coloured races which makes a Chinaman in Guiana attack a negro simply because he sees him, exists strongly in Bengal. Here, however, as in Guiana the Chinaman wins the game, and holds his foe in a contempt which in the event of a mutiny or riot might make a Chinese corps with their bamboo pikes most efficient allies.

As a rule, all the Chinamen are wealthy, and all spend their money in one way. As soon as a Chinaman lands, and has found work, he takes some Portuguese to wife, with whom he lives usually till he dies, or returns to his own country. Always an early riser, living as cheaply as natives on rice, ducks, and pork, and with a monopoly of two trades he soon accumulates money. The moment he has enough, he builds, or buys in the neighbourhood of the three Chinese cemeteries a little bungalow. There he retires after his day's labour, and there with his pipe, and his dinner he is perfectly contented. He seldom sleeps all night, all the meetings of the trades, many of the festivals, and much of the amusements of the class being after midnight. Near these bungalows the Chinese keep the piggeries, for which they are famous, and which are kept as scrupulously clean as an English stable. The pig is bought cheap, carefully "educated," fattened, and killed, the flesh sold or eaten, and the fat boiled down into lard, which is exported in great quantities to the Mauritius. Most of the work of these establishments is done, strange to say, by natives, but anything like rivalry seems impossible. No native combination can be successful against a clan who understand so thoroughly that union is strength. Besides the pipe, the Chinese smoke opium, and are said to be great gamblers, a remark as true of all other Southern races. Natives or rather some classes of natives gamble as much as Italians, and the Chinese though often reproached with preeminence in their devotion to this habit do not seem to impoverish themselves. The temples are said to be used chiefly for this purpose to escape the police.

One object of the Chinese seems to be to escape all connexion with the natives. They have imported Chinese barbers, tailors, and cooks, and are importing Chinese dancers and actors. They live only in each other's houses, or by themselves, and except for their piggeries employ no natives whatever. Even in the opium shops they insist on and obtain separate rooms, declaring that they, like the Europeans, are exclusive. They have, however, no dislike to Europeans, in India at all events, asserting with some shrewdness that without us their residence would be impossible. Indeed their tendency to follow the European is as marked as their reluctance to submit to his law.

They have brought with them their own form of Buddhism, but like the Chinese everywhere think religion only convenient and orderly. They allow their children to grow up Roman Catholics, Buddhists, or nothing, as may happen, and use their temples more as convenient places of resort than for worship. The City Mission send a reader among them, but they are the only true secularists, and opinions of any kind make exceedingly little impression.

The total absence of Chinese women, and the habit of allowing the children to glide out of the Chinese ranks, prevents any rapid increase of the Calcutta body. The action of the laws, too, who do not want too many members, tends to depress their numbers, but there is a perceptible but slow increase. The climate decidedly agrees with them. Like negroes under similar circumstances, they grow to a great age, and there are Chinese in Calcutta certainly above a hundred years old, and who have been fifty years at work in the capital. Their very general healthiness, and their notorious industry seems strong arguments against the popular idea of the consequences which follow the use of opium.

As a whole, the little Colony is a curious instance of the effect of combination. Unlike the European who employs, but rarely or never competes with, the native, the Chinese have met them on their own ground, and in two branches of labour have utterly defeated them. In the midst of a population as industrious and frugal as any in Asia, their industry and frugality backed by combination have made them rich and respectable. The habit of enforcing secret laws might, were they powerful, make them bad subjects, but as yet their system has never brought them into conflict with the authorities, and they remain an imperium in imperio, adding greatly to the general wealth, and detracting nothing from the general security.

PUPS *versus* DOGS.

SIR,—In reference to the paragraph which appeared in your valuable paper respecting the Canine Race allow me to observe it would have been more truthful and just had your correspondent informed himself of all the facts of the case before he endeavoured to cast a stigma upon an industrious and honourable class.

But Sir I am not one who will tamely submit to have my good name taken away to gratify the caprice of any man or set of men.

But to return to the Dogs. On the night of Sunday, Dec. 5th, between the hours of 8 & 9 o'clock, my Dog entered my house with extraordinary strangers; it was dripping wet, it did not belong to those strangers and it was turned out. The next morning very early, I missed a very valuable little *Pup* not much larger than a kitten, certainly not so large as a *Cat*. I began to consider where it could have gone and I finally concluded it was taken on board ship, as soon as I had finished my breakfast, I was about starting when lo in comes the dog of last night, I then looked at the dog and said I think I know to whom this dog belongs, but tie him up I will look for my own first and then see if I am right. But when I returned in the dog was gone. Now Sir should this plain unvarnished statement not be received to the truth I have only those who were present as bear testimony to the fact.

VERITAS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SUPPLY OF OYSTERS.—The fishermen of Granville have entered into contracts for the supply of 42,800,000 oysters, 14,600,000 to the dealers of the place and 29,200,000 to those at a distance. The fishery is now in full activity.—*Morning Herald*, Sept. 29.

There is no worse robber than a bad book. Other robbers may spoil us of our money, but this of our time, our principles, our faith, our purity of heart, of our true worth.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Brief sketch of the Dutch intercourse with Japan from its commencement, in A.D. 1609, to the present time.

(Continued from No. 438.)

This picture of his distresses is heightened by the description of his various shifts to better his lot, by making Schiedam from juniper, and spirit from corn, which yet in despite of the assistance of the good-natured Japanese, would have a pitchy flavor; and how he made long breeches of an old carpet, and shoes of Japanese straw slippers inlaid with leather; and to this must be added his complaints of the perishable quality of the 'whitish liquor, with something of the flavor of the white beer of Harlaem, but which would not keep above four days.' These afflictions were, however, obviated on the arrival of the above expedition, but the opperhood would not admit the claims of the English to trade with Japan, in virtue of their possession of Java, and pertinaciously kept his office. On the restoration of the Dutch East India colonies at the peace in 1815, the trade with Japan was revived, and M. Doeff was relieved by the arrival of a legitimate successor in 1817, after having resided in Desima more than ten years. Since that time the trade has been carried on quietly, under the direction of the Dutch government, with the exception of the years 1828 and 1829.

The two vessels which are now annually sent to Japan are chartered, and the principal articles of their cargoes landed by the government, which receives and employs, chiefly in the Batavia coinage, the copper that constitutes the chief return from Japan. The minor articles sent in those ships are put on board by private merchants, who purchase at auction their permits to take this part in the trade. We have no lists of cargoes later than that of 1806, given in Raffles' History of Java, and which consisted of sugar, tin, woollen cloths, chintzes, pepper, spices, sapan wood, &c., valued at $175,000; the returns for which were in copper, and camphor. The balance in favor of the voyage is set down at $175,000. But in this account, the copper is assessed by the mint at $50 per pecul, a rate considerably above the market price.

In 1820, it is understood that some relaxation of the trade as to annual amount took place, but, whatever may be the changes for the better in the spirit or measures of the Japanese government, it is not probable that the Dutch monopolists will willingly permit any tempting disclosures to be made. If report be true, the profits now derived are not considerable, the expenses of the establishment at Nagasaki consuming the share accruing to the Dutch government, though something is made by those who conduct the private trade. This view of the case is confirmed by the fact, that, when the business was handed over to the new E. I. Company, in 1827, they preferred to resign it again to government, after an experience of two years. It should not, however, be forgotten that a Company which can command the best seats of a colonial despotism, to aid it in settling prices for the produce of an Archipelago, may not think it worth its while to carry on a branch of business sufficiently profitable for moderate men.

We close our present summary of Dutch intercourse with Japan by adding, that, six or seven years ago, one of the gentlemen of the factory of Desima, made an agreement with the Governor of Satzuma, to deliver him a cargo at some outport of his principality, but the Batavian authorities took effectual measures to frustrate a plan which might have effected the position of their servants at Nagasaki, as well as the profits on the adventures of the first arrival, and in consideration, this fear of diminishing profits already paltry, what promise of general benefit, what hope of a new era, could be expected to weigh!—April 1838.

English intercourse with Japan: a brief sketch of the attempts which have been made to carry on a trade with Japan by the English.

In the brief sketch of Dutch intercourse with Japan, given in a previous article, mention was made of the arrival of William Adams, the first Englishman known to have visited Japan. He no doubt brought with him strong prejudices against the Spaniards and Portuguese, for he had been a master in the navy of the Virgin queen. With the rest of his shipmates, he suffered ill treatment on the first arrival, and this is said to have been aggravated in his case by some injurious representations of the Portuguese. At length he was liberated from confinement, and soon found means to show himself, as Charlevoix calls him, *un homme de merite*. He built some small vessels after the European model for the Mikado, and by these and other services became a favorite at court. The patronage he enjoyed does not seem, however, to have been very splendid, as he besought permission to return home in 1605; and we find him nine years after, second in the English factory at Firando, with a salary of £100 per year. Adams was not allowed to leave Japan on his petition in 1605, but was directed by way of compensation for his involuntary exile to invite the visits of his Dutch and English friends. His letters probably had their weight with the Dutch E. I. Company, now in the first years of its existence, and induced them to send their first ship to Japan in 1609. Three years after this, one of his letters addressed to his countrymen in Java, fell into the hands of captain John Saris, one of the commandors of the English E. I. Company, who acting on its invitations sailed for Firando early in 1613. Captain Saris had letters of recommendation from king James I., with which he repaired to the court of Gongin at Suruga, and where he was well received. He subsequently paid his respects to the heir apparent at Yédo, and returned to Firando, with full permission for himself and countrymen to carry on a free trade. Saris then returned to England, leaving Richard Cocks at Firando, as factor for the English Company, where he remained until their establishment was given up in 1623. The interval appears to have been one of considerable trade on British account, the Company sending vessels from England, and employing native junks in traffic with Siam, Lewchew, and other places. From 1614 to 1620, persecution raged almost without intermission against the Catholic, nor were victims wanting in 1622. A part of these last sacrifices may be placed to the account of a conspiracy against the seogun, detected or said to have been detected in that year by the Dutch. The blame is aimed at the Portuguese and Spaniards fell in part upon the interests of their rivals, though their persons remained secure. Disappointed in their expectation that the trade with Japan would lead to a better access to China, and thus benefit their general interests, and finding that it was by itself a losing business, the English E. I. Company recalled their factor, and abandoned their establishment at Firando, in 1623.

(To be continued.)

A LOVE LETTER.—"Jane, what letter in the alphabet do you like best?" "Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Snobbs." "Pooh, nonsense! tell right out, Jane; which do you like best?" "Well (blushing and dropping her eyes), I like U the best."

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PUBLIC SALES.

THE following Property was sold by Public Auction on Monday last, as per advertisement in the *North-China Herald*:—

Lot 1. A piece of Land, registered at the British Consulate as No. 37, measuring 0-mow 2-fun 7-le 3-haou, leased at a ground rent of £235 per annum with reversion of the Chinese Buildings thereon at the expiration of the term on the 31st December 1862, for Tls. 6,000.

Lot 2. The undivided three fourth interest in the piece of Land measuring about 10-mow, registered at the British Consulate as No. 41 and a portion of No. 2, with the Dwelling House and Offices thereon, for Tls. 7,500.

Lot 4. The undivided three fourth interest in the piece of Land being a portion of that registered at the British Consulate as No. 2. measuring about 14-mow, with Dwelling House and Offices, on the Bund, for Tls. 25,000.

Ballad of Sir T. Tea-leaf.

It was three gallant Chinamen,
With long tail and pig eye,
And they have sworn, a solemn oath,
Sir T. Tea-leaf must die.

And they have ta'en and flung him down,
Upon an iron bed,
And underneath, with cruel hand,
Have heaped the ashes red.

They've spread him out, and pressed him down,
And turned him o'er and o'er,
They've dried him up until he curled,
And writhed in suffering sore.

In vain he twisted and he turned,
In vain he cried for grace;
They kept him so, and scorched him till
He grew black in the face.

But finding he was still alive,
Their malice waxed more keen;
They dosed him first with Prussian blue,
Till his poor face turned green.

What spark of life might still remain
Determined to foredo,
They gave him next a bitter draught
Of gum and catechu.

And on his death his name they changed,
Lest men their crime should know,
And when asked, "Who's that lies there?"
They answered "Young Pekoe."

Whereas his name and family,
It really was Souchong,
Related to the old Congous,
A race both rough and strong.

Lest men should recognize his dust,
To dust when passed away,
His calcined bones they kneaded up
With lumps of china clay.

Their poisoned victim then they wrapped
In lead, with well feigned grief,
And wrote the epitaph outside,
"Here lies Sir T. Tea-leaf."

And though their grief was all a sham,
The epitaph was true,
For "here," it said, "a Tea leaf lies"
And "lie" such Tea leaves do.

Now Tea-leaf's name is in repute
In lands beyond the sea,
Where malden ladies love him much,
Under the name Green Tea.

Ah! little dream these ancient maids
Of Chinamen's vile craft,
Nor think, while chatting o'er their cups,
There's poison in the draught.

And little know they of the fate
Poor Tea-leaf had to drie,
Or in their Tea pots they would weep
Tears bitter as their Tea;

Till with the water of their woe
E'en the first brew was spiled,
And the presiding maid would be
Obliged to draw it mild!

Then to poor Tea-leaf drop a tear,
By poison doomed to fall;
And when there is green tea in the pot,
May I not drink — thats all.

G. C.

For the North-China Herald.

Commencement of each *trouble* here,
The end of *rest* and *comfort*, truest—
It lends the way to every *tear*,
And, of all "blues" *it* makes the "bluest."
It makes an end to every *visit*,
And helps me now to ask, What is it?

Anon:

The *Government Gazette*, of last week published the trade returns of Singapore for the official years of 1856-57 and 1857-58, ending 1st May, account current.

The Imports in 1856-57 were, ...	Rs.	52,844,988
" 1857-58 "		67,052,939
Increase, ...	Rs.	14,207,951
The Exports in 1856-57 were, ...	Rs.	47,776,281
" 1857-58 "		57,835,839
Increase, ...	Rs.	10,058,856
Total Increase during last official years, ...	Rs.	24,266,809

This augurs well; an increase of 2½ millions of sterling money shows that Singapore is going steadily ahead from year to year.—*Bintang Timor*, October 12.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

224—Swedenborg (Emanuel) Heaven and Hell.
363—Longfellow (H. W.) The Courtship of Miles Standish.
386—Rawlinson (Geo.) Herodotus, vol. II.
671—Annual Register (The) for 1857.
689—Carlyle (Thomas) History of Frederick the Great, vols. I. and II.
703—Murray (John) Handbooks—
No. 7. Egypt.
1220—Cornwallis (K.) The New El Dorado; or British Columbia.
1831—Yonge (Miss) The Heir of Redclyffe.
1832—Lavenu ( ) Gaston Bligh, 2 vols.
1833—Chambre (Major) Recollections of West end Life, 2 vols.
1844—Coke (Hon. Henry) A Will and A Way, 2 vols.
1835—Thornbury (G. W.) Every Man his own Trumpeter, 3 vols.
1836—Hewitt (Mary) Trust and Trial.
1837—Thomson (Mrs.) Faults on both Sides, 3 vols.
2309—Funblanque (Albany, Junr.) How are we Governed?
Westminister Review.
British Quarterly Review.
National Review.
688—Lossing (B. J.) Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution (U. S.) 2 vols. (Don Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D.D.)

December 2d, 1858.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 18	Lord Clarendon	B. brig	272	Prance	Formosa	Dec —	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 18	Sarah Lucy	B. bark	450	Watson	Fuchau	.. 3	Spars	Fletcher and Co
.. 18	Sir W. F. Williams	B. ship	867	Rees	Hobart Town	Oct 27	Ballast	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 19	Joshua Bates	A. ship	620	McCallum	Hongkong	Nov 20	Coals	Birley, Worthington & Co
.. 20	Typhoon	Prn. bg	220	Meinck	Hongkong	Dec 3	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Zeehandia	A. ship	1032	Foster	New Zealand		Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 21	Florence	A. ship	1045	Dumaresq	Japan			Russell and Co
.. 21	*Audacieuse* [F. N.	frigate		Vrignaud	Hongkong	Dec 8		
.. 22	Star of the North	B. ship	935	Buckham	London	Aug 13	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 22	Grace Darling	A. ship			San Francisco	Nov 4	Ballast	Order

* Did not come into port, but returned immediately to Hongkong.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec 17	Siamese Crown	Sia. sh	800	Heglins	Amoy	Sun., &c.	E. Waller
.. 17	Augusta Aurora	Da. bk	270	Schouleglow	Amoy	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 17	Swordfish	A. ship	1034	Crocker	New York	Tea & Silk	Olyphant and Co
.. 17	Nora	B. schr	103	Williams	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 19	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 19	Dennis Hill	B. bark	348	Atken	Swatow	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 19	Canvass Back	A. ship	731	Clark	New York	Tea	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 19	Windsor	B. schr	179	Perine	Nazoski	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	A. ship	843	Chipman	New York	Tea & Silk	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Neva	B. schr	133	Walter	Amoy	Re-expts	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 21	Imina Brous	man. bk	100	Muller	Swatow	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Henriette	Ha. bg	214	Jans	Hkong & W'poa	Tea & Sn	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Godefroy	Fr. bk	282	Le Compte	Fuchau	Tea, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 22	Maury	A. bark	594	Fletcher	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 22	Sea Horse	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	Bangkok	Sun., &c.	E. Waller
.. 22	Hellespont	B. str	330	Crockett	Hongkong	Tea & Silk	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 23	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	do	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 23	Esperanza	Ha. bk	198	Johannsen	Hkong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flags & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Acmel	Nov 27	Da. bg	218	Dinesen	Harkort and Co	Fuchau	28th inst
Admiral	Dec 9	B. bark	412	Pre	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Alipore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Gilman and Co		
Amiral Baudin	Nov 23	Fr. bk	302	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Antagonist	Dec 9	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas. Bowman and Co	Amoy	Early
Bentek	Sept 30	Sia. bk	666	Phillips	E. Waller	Bangkok	eld 22d
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bride of the Seas	Nov 8	B. ship	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Canassius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Pattersen	A. R. Tilby		
Cornubia	Dec 11	B. bark	450	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Countess of Seafield	Sept 12	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co	Swatow	
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	456	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Emma	Dec 10	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Florence	Dec 21	A. ship	1045	Dumaresq	Russell and Co		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	695	Inglis	G. C. Schwabe and Co	Montreal	
Ghazna	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co		
Grace Darling	Dec 22	A. ship			Order		
Greta	Dec 10	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	28th inst
Hafis	Dec 10	Ha. bk	499	Hinrichsen	Harkort and Co		
Harvest Home	Dec 7	B. bark	436	Wright	Turner and Co		
Henry Harbeck	Oct 26	A. ship	714	True	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Early
Idas	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves	London	Early
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
James Lemon	Dec 11	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Joshua Bates	Dec 19	A. ship	620	McCallum	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Kamehameha IV.	Nov 8	B. ship	499	Garry	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kremlin	Nov 13	A. bark	469	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B. bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Livingston	Dec 9	B. ship	535	Prynn	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 18	B. brig	272	Prance	Dent and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Menelus	Nov 24	B. ship	509	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Miuna	Oct 20	A. schr.	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Miranda	Dec 10	Prn. bg	180	Weiler	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Naboh	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co	New York	10th prox
Napier	Dec 11	A. ship	1311	Kennedy	Russell and Co		
New Margaret	Dec 10	B. bark	411	Hovey	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Nimrod		B. bark	409	Corbett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Hongkong	Early
Norden	Sept 17	Sw. bk	612	Windaufra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie ... A. Howard. *Broker*	Swatow	
Oscar Vidal	Dec 13	Ha. sh	740	Benz	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Quarterberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassady	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Loen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ringleader	Oct 6	A. ship	1156	Matthews	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Sarah Lucy	Dec 18	B. bark	450	Watson	Fletcher and Co		
Sentari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	eld 24th
Sir W. F. Williams	Dec 18	B. ship	867	Rees	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	766		Dent and Co		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Spirit of the North	Nov 9	B. bark	671	Martin	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt.
Star of the North	Dec 22	B. ship	935	Buckham	Fletcher and Co		
Syrian	Nov 23	B. brig	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Japan	eld 24th
Tamar	Nov 10	B. bark	356	Rees	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	Imdt.
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Typhoon	Dec 20	Prn. bg	220	Meinck	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Versailles	Nov 3	B. ship	629	Carter	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Virginia	Sept 26	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Woodville	Dec 9	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Zealandia	Dec 20	B. ship	1032	Foster	Dent and Co	London	Early

67 Merchant Vels.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	420	C P A Shadwell, C B	250
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	5	..	37	Balfour	60
La Place	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Karjegu	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Polkstone	B. ship	606		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	348	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	5 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	6	4	3	2	5	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8,	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly					21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	21	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly		2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	12	26	24	1
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	17	17	17

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Anglo Saxon, 15th Augt.; and Aramingo, 3d Sept.
Liverpool—Cambalu, 9th Oct.
Gravesend—Tung Yu, 13th Augt.; New Era, 11th Sept.; Zibu, 14th Oct.
Dublin—Heroes of Alma, 5th Sept.
Plymouth—Southern Belle, 26th Augt.
Sunderland—Berwick Walls, and Shan-tung, 26th Sept.
Boston—? now Squall. 21st Augt.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
.....1844-45.....	.....	.....	3,800,627	6,823
.....1845-46.....	.....	.....	12,159,988	13,192
.....1846-47.....	.....	.....	12,491,140	15,272
.....1847-48.....	.....	.....	15,711,142	21,122
.....1848-49.....	.....	.....	18,303,071	18,124
.....1849-50.....	.....	.....	22,363,370	15,237
.....1850-51.....	.....	.....	36,722,340	17,243
.....1851-52.....	.....	.....	37,675,000	20,021
.....1852-53.....	.....	.....	69,131,000	29,876
.....1853-54.....	.....	.....	50,343,847	38,319
.....1854-55.....	45,385,816	31,835,129	80,221,245	55,965
.....1855-56.....	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,163
.....1856-57.....	12,470,686	28,443,701	40,914,390	92,160
.....1857-58.....	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,063	66,391

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
.... 1847-48, ...	.....	.....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
.... 1848-49, ...	.....	.....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
.... 1849-50, ...	.....	.....	13,867,497	13,167	1,618,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	615
.... 1850-51, ...	.....	.....	21,687,816	15,323	3,781,899	7,316,611	11,098,510	156
.... 1851-52, ...	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	178
.... 1852-53, ...	.....	.....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,065,600	22,000,300	324
.... 1853-54, ...	.....	.....	29,856,188	35,185	3,118,200	13,384,200	16,702,400	1,074
.... 1854-55, ...	39,586,059	16,428,036	56,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,384,308	23,738,881	.....
.... 1855-56, ...	24,068,430	8,513,424	32,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
.... 1856-57, ...	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,323	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
.... 1857-58, ...	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,748	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1857, to 30th June, 1858,*

Destination.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES, ...	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coasting*	23,042,968	7,188,575	30,231,543	65,693*
AUSTRALIA, ...	.....	.....	852,393	.....
COAST WISE, ...	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	139
CONTINENT, ...	.....	.....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	43,914	309,122	353,036	.....
SAN FRANCISCO, ...	83,684	42,975	126,659	.....
MANILA, ...	64,247	72,775	137,022	.....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,173	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London.....	453,904	256,841	710,745	379
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do.....	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 15	Challenger	698	..do.....	221,609	218,500	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do.....	37,333	728,256	765,869	2,222
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	673	..do.....	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	553	..do.....	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do.....	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	440	..do.....	429,255	.....	429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do.....	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do.....	216,338	282,764	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do.....	676,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do.....	453,593	262,037	715,630	703

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	NewYork	.....	573,110	573,110	137:16	.....	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do.....	.....	706,803	706,803	19:20	.....	.....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do.....	.....	831,290	831,290	222:19	.....	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do.....	.....	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89	.....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer ..	1399	..do.....	.....	1,277,100	1,277,100	23:02	.....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin.....	776	..do.....	.....	718,661	718,661	.....	.....	.....
Nov 7	Eureka.....	1041	..do.....	.....	1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09	.....	.....
.. 8	Kate Hastings..	448	..do.....	.....	590,442	590,442	.....	.....	.....
.. 8	Sancho Panza ..	875	..do.....	.....	861,500	861,500	39:05	.....	4,400
.. 8	Ino	895	..do.....	.....	639,238	639,238	48:94	.....	.....
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do.....	1,535	826,031	827,566	128:39	.....	.....
.. 17	Swordfish.....	1034	..do.....	.....	520,555	520,555	20:40	.....	4,650
.. 19	Canvass Back ..	731	..do.....	.....	750,380	750,380	.....	.....	.....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes ..	843	..do.....	.....	943,133	943,133	51:77	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July, 1858.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct), From 1st July, 1858.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From 1st July, 1858.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 13	Formosa. str..	750	.....	.....
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	.....Hongkong	1,376
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	.....do.....	2,051
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	.....do.....	860
Sept. 1	Yang-tsze, str.	700	.....do.....	2,699
.. 4	Formosa, str..	750	.....do.....	72
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	.....do.....	2,720
.. 21	Norna, str.,	970	.....do.....	26
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	.....do.....	3,023
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	.....do.....	17
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	.....do.....	1,282
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	.....do.....	199
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	.....do.....	1,879
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	.....do.....	20
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	.....do.....	10
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	.....do.....	2,268
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	.....do.....eld Amoy	18
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	.....do.....	10
.. 17	Christian	283	.....do.....	1,904
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	.....do.....	34
.. 26	Hellespont, str.,	330	.....do.....	3,018
.. 28	Lanrick	283	.....do.....eld Fuchau	17
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	.....do.....	23
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	.....do.....	744
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	.....do.....	2,479
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	.....do.....	311
				2,955

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